

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 44

February 9, 1942

No. 6

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES	114
GRAINS -	
Australian Wheat Crop Falls Somewhat Below Average	115
India's 1942 Wheat Acreage Reduced	117
Turkey Restricts the Use of Wheat Flour	118
Argentine Corn Plantings Greatly Reduced	118
Rice Acreage in India Slightly Larger	120
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS -	
Uruguayan Flaxseed Prospects Favorable	121
COTTON - OTHER FIBERS -	
British Cotton Textile Output Cut in Half	122
TOBACCO -	
French Indochina Reports Short Tobacco Crops and Increased Consumption	123
Tobacco Production in Costa Rica	124
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -	
Canadian Bacon Shipments Somewhat Short of Goal	125
Germany Moves to Check Fat Wastage	127
High Cattle Prices in the United States Continue to Attract Mexican Cattle	128

* * * * *

L A T E C A B L E S

Argentina made some sales of medium and fine crossbred wool to United States during week ended January 29, but volume small since prices at local markets of 44's and finer above parity ceiling prices. No American interest in low crossbreds and other carpet wools, and local prices mostly nominal due to lack of transactions.

- - - - -

Uruguayan wool market moderately active during past week with prices firm. Sales totalled approximately 2 million pounds. Sales for season so far (October-January) 57 million pounds, or about half of current wool clip. Unsold stocks of lambs and bellies practically exhausted with coarse crossbreds becoming scarce.

* * * * *

G R A I N SAUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP FALLS
SOMEWHAT BELOW AVERAGE . . .

The estimate of the 1941-42 wheat crop of Australia has been revised to 162,088,000 bushels, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This compares with the small 1940-41 outturn of 82,654,000 bushels and the average during the previous 5 years of 169,703,000 bushels. The 1941-42 acreage was increased by only 200,000 acres over the 12,454,000 acres reported for 1940-41 and was about 500,000 acres smaller than the 1935-36 to 1939-40 average.

AUSTRALIA: Acreage and production of wheat, by States,
average 1935-36 to 1939-40, annual 1940-41 and 1941-42

Item and State	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
<u>Acreage -</u>			
New South Wales	4,266	4,289	4,228
Victoria.....	2,596	2,673	2,878
Queensland	340	302	350
South Australia	3,005	2,559	2,500
Western Australia	2,905	2,620	2,687
Tasmania	14	9	9
Capital Territory	2	2	2
Total	13,128	12,454	12,654
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
<u>Production -</u>			
New South Wales	59,209	24,441	45,000
Victoria	38,346	13,521	43,000
Queensland	4,725	5,600	3,250
South Australia	35,301	17,822	35,000
Western Australia	31,759	21,048	36,640
Tasmania	320	187	200
Capital Territory	43	35	50
Total	169,703	82,654	a/ 163,140

Compiled from official statistics.

a/ Revised to 162,088,000 bushels but revisions for States have not yet been received.

- - - - -

Practically all the expansion in seedings this year over those of 1940-41 occurred in Victoria. A generally favorable growing season was experienced in that State, as well as in Western Australia, and above-average outturns were obtained in each. Early prospects were good in South Australia, but rust developed late in the season, and returns proved somewhat disappointing. The crop of New South Wales suffered considerably from drought. Rains received early in November were beneficial in some parts of the State but came too late in others to relieve the situation. The total outturn was much better than in 1940-41 although about 14 million bushels below average. In Queensland, the crop was not only smaller than average but below that of the previous year.

Under the Commonwealth Wheat Stabilization Scheme adopted late in 1940, the Government guaranteed to wheat producers the payment on 140 million bushels of 3 shillings 10 pence (about 62 cents) per bushel of bagged wheat, f.o.b. ports. In return, the farmers were obligated not to seed more than their average acreage during the 3 years 1938-39 to 1940-41, from which it was hoped that the total harvest would not exceed 160 million bushels, leaving about 20 million bushels for utilization on farms for seed and feed. The present crop estimate indicates that the farmers will receive the guaranteed price on all their commercial crop.

As nearly as can be estimated from available statistics, about 45 million bushels of old wheat were carried over into the new marketing season beginning December 1, 1941. If domestic requirements are not increased above the average of nearly 60 million bushels, from 145 to 150 million bushels will be available for export this season, or for carry-over next season, as compared with about 104 million at the beginning of 1940-41. Exports during 1940-41 were considerably reduced, particularly after the Oriental markets were cut off, and appear to have totaled less than 60 million bushels. Unless they can be materially increased this season, Australia will have, as is the case with the other large surplus countries, heavy carry-over stocks on December 1, 1942.

A review of the Wheat Industry Stabilization Scheme is reported to be under consideration by the Australian Government. The first proposal submitted in this connection was to increase the number of growers' representatives on the Wheat Board from four to seven. Half of the 14 members of the Board would then be composed of representatives of the growers. About 65 million bushels from the 1940-41 crop are reported to have been delivered to the Board, for which the growers were expected to receive 3 shillings 7 pence (about 58 cents) for bagged wheat and 3 shillings 5.5 pence (56 cents) for bulk deliveries, minus rail freight in both cases, plus a small distribution still to be made when the total crop is sold and the accounts for the year completed.

- - - - -

INDIA'S 1942 WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCED . . .

The first official estimate of the area sown to wheat in India for the 1942 harvest was placed at 32,108,000 acres as compared with the revised first estimate for 1941 of 32,811,000 acres and the final estimate of 34,862,000 acres, from which a crop of about 374 million bushels was obtained. The new crop is reported to have made a poor start as a result of dry weather. Scattered showers were beneficial in some sections but in the Central Provinces moisture supplies have continued to be inadequate, and damage from locusts was reported in the Punjab.

Considerable interest attaches to the Indian crop by reason of the British military occupation of the Near East and the demand there for imported wheat. Official statistics of the complete trade of India, including the over-land movement and flour, have not been received since January 1940. Overseas exports of wheat alone fell off during the last of 1938 and remained small through 1939 and most of 1940. Beginning late in 1940, however, monthly totals began to pick up. From April 1 to October 11, 1941, it is reported that nearly 3 million bushels were exported, and purchases for future delivery to the Near East were heavy. Since the 1941 crop did not greatly exceed domestic requirements, imports of Australian wheat into India have been expected. Purchases were reportedly made for shipment early in 1942, but the difficulty of securing tonnage makes the actual arrival of such wheat doubtful.

INDIA: Wheat acreage, production, yield per acre, trade, and apparent domestic utilization, 1934-35 to 1941-42

Year of harvest	Acreage	Production	Average yield per acre	Imports	Exports	Apparent domestic utilization
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1934	36,077	349,813	9.7	286	1,014	349,085
1935	34,490	363,216	10.5	507	1,285	362,438
1936	33,639	352,203	10.5	60	9,858	342,405
1937	33,215	364,075	11.0	818	20,366	344,527
1938	35,640	401,856	11.3	5,946	13,551	394,251
Average ..	34,612	366,233	10.6	1,523	9,215	358,541
1939	35,441	371,952	10.5	b/ 2,318	b/ 2,522	-
1940	34,009	401,968	11.8	-	-	-
1941	34,862	373,520	10.7	-	-	-
1942	c/ 32,108	-	-	-	-	-

Compiled from official statistics.

a/ Including flour as grain, for the marketing year April-March following harvest; figures do not include trade by land. b/ April-January.

c/ First estimate; revised first estimate for 1941 was 32,811,000.

Wheat prices have advanced so rapidly in India during recent months that price-control measures have been under consideration by the Government, together with the possibility of appointing a wheat controller to regulate distribution. Exports of wheat and flour were made subject to permit on November 15, 1941, and the duty rate on wheat imports was lowered in September, but no appreciable effect on prices was observed. Control was imposed at Hapur, the leading up-country market of the United Provinces, but the Punjab was left free.

It is feared that a general price control will reduce production, whereas to many authorities it would seem preferable to encourage production as a means of lowering prices. Much of the recent increase is considered the result of exaggerated ideas regarding the extent to which wheat will be required for the Allied Armies in the Near East, and a decline in this demand would, it is thought, bring prices to a more normal level.

TURKEY RESTRICTS THE USE OF WHEAT FLOUR . . .

The use of wheat flour in Turkey was recently restricted to the manufacture of certain specified types of bread, macaroni, biscuits, etc., according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Furthermore, the manufacture, sale, and consumption of other wheat products, such as pastries, cakes, and confectioneries, were prohibited. This action is reported to have been prompted by a desire on the part of the authorities to save flour for making essential food only and to avoid speculation.

A shortage of bread was experienced for several days in Istanbul. Upon investigation it was reported found that bakers had been selling flour allotted to them for bread to pastry shops and confectioners at exorbitant prices in order to increase their profits.

ARGENTINE CORN PLANTINGS GREATLY REDUCED . . .

The first official estimate of the acreage planted to corn in Argentina for the 1941-42 crop, placed at 12,602,000 acres, indicated the smallest area devoted to this grain since 1928-29, according to cabled information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The first estimate for 1940-41 was placed at 15,320,000 but was later revised to 15,067,000 acres, and the area planted during the previous 5 years averaged 15,956,000 acres. The condition of the current crop is reported to be generally good, and satisfactory yields are expected.

With crops of over 400 million bushels each harvested in 1939-40 and 1940-41 and export markets drastically curtailed, supplies of corn in Argentina have greatly exceeded all demand, domestic and foreign, and stocks on hand are heavy. The surplus available for export or carry-over was officially estimated on January 24 at 320 million bushels. Exports during April-January totaled less than 13 million bushels and seem unlikely to exceed 15 million bushels by March 31, which would indicate a carry-over on April 1 of about 318 million bushels.

Based on average yields per planted acre during the past 10 years, the new acreage should return around 250 million bushels of corn, which added to old-crop stocks would give a total supply for export and domestic utilization during April-March 1942-43 of about 570 million bushels. If domestic requirements and exports do not exceed the estimated total of these items in the current year, little relief from burdensome stocks can be expected during the next season, despite reduced plantings. Much of the 1940-41 corn, however, is said to be already heavily infested with weevils, which may result in a material reduction in commercial stocks.

ARGENTINA: Acreage planted to corn, average yield per acre, production, and exports 1928-29 to 1941-42

Year	Acreage planted	Average yield per acre	Production	Export <u>a/</u>
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1928-29	11,831	21.3	252,408	209,532
1929-30	13,955	20.1	280,617	206,421
1930-31	13,776	30.5	419,661	387,759
1931-32	14,468	20.7	299,329	250,712
1932-33	14,539	18.4	267,761	209,378
1933-34	16,096	16.0	256,913	209,541
1934-35	17,368	26.0	451,943	311,882
1935-36	18,854	21.0	395,694	352,316
1936-37	15,051	22.6	340,147	270,027
1937-38	14,989	11.6	174,163	115,521
1938-39	13,096	14.6	191,485	133,441
1939-40	17,791	23.0	408,442	60,297
1940-41	15,067	26.8	403,048	<u>b/</u> 12,575
1941-42	12,602	-	-	-

Compiled from official statistics, except as noted.

a/ April-March following harvest.

b/ April-January; preliminary official figures for April-December and Broomhall's shipments during January.

RICE ACREAGE IN INDIA SLIGHTLY LARGER . . .

The second forecast of the Indian rice acreage for 1941-42 was placed at 69,952,000 acres as compared with the revised forecast for the corresponding period last year of 69,195,000 acres, according to a report received from Calcutta. This forecast is based on reports furnished by Provinces and States constituting a little over 98 percent of the total rice area in India. The principal area showing the greatest increase in acreage this season is Bengal. Last year the rice acreage in this Province was reduced on account of the high prices prevailing for jute.

Weather conditions have not been too favorable, as drought in some sections has resulted in a scarcity of irrigation water, and in some other parts of the country seasonal floods have damaged the crop. If weather conditions are ideal for maturing the crop, it is possible that India may have a near-average harvest.

India, the world's second largest rice producer, has usually been the world's largest rice importer. During the past 5 years rice imports have averaged 3 billion pounds annually. More than 90 percent of the imported requirements are obtained from Burma. Due to the short Indian harvest last season it was expected that imports during 1941 would be at a high level. Imports in 1941, however, were much below expectations on account of the unusual demand for Burman rice. Burma's exportable surplus for 1941 was estimated at about 7 billion pounds, but the large shipments to Japan, British Malaya, the United Kingdom, and other British possessions resulted in a marked increase in prices at Rangoon. Burma is reported to be harvesting another large crop. If the surplus rice areas are not invaded it is expected that ample supplies will be available for India in 1942.

INDIA: Rice acreage and production, 1940-41, with comparisons

Year	Acreage	Production
	Thousand acres	Million bushels
Average 1931-32 to 1935-36	70,555	1,938
1936-37	72,295	2,080
1937-38	72,568	1,996
1938-39	72,943	1,780
1939-40	74,255	1,928
1940-41	72,216	1,633

Compiled from official sources.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

URUGUAYAN FLAXSEED

PROSPECTS FAVORABLE . . .

The 1941-42 Uruguayan flaxseed crop, now being harvested, is unofficially estimated at 3,350,000 bushels, and compares favorably with the previous 5-year average. The 1941 production was the smallest in many years, but a large carry-over from the year before permitted a normal exportable surplus. This was contrary to expectations, as dealers predicted early in the summer that no further shipments would be made until the 1942 crop was harvested.

URUGUAY: Area, production, and exports of flaxseed,
1935-36 to 1941-42

Year	Area	Production	Exports
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1935-36	311	3,007	3,029
1936-37	256	3,011	2,951
1937-38	322	3,728	2,847
1938-39	452	4,427	4,288
1939-40	584	5,296	3,991
1940-41	423	2,165	3,074
1941-42	a/ 371	a/ 3,346	-

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Unofficial estimate.

Exports of flaxseed may be unusually small during the current year, as stocks are low and domestic utilization is increasing. The paint industry is expected to consume between 400,000 and 500,000 bushels and after deducting seed requirements a surplus of about 2,500,000 bushels will be available for export if this year's crop reaches present expectations.

The sunflower acreage now under cultivation in Uruguay is somewhat smaller than last year, but the crop is progressing nicely and is expected to equal the 1940-41 yield of 55,000 short tons. The seed is not exported, as the entire production is used by the domestic vegetable-oil industry. Some oil was exported in 1941, and, while the quantity was small, it was sufficient to exhaust local stocks, thus necessitating importation of 2,000 tons of peanuts for crushing. Sunflower and peanut oil are used primarily for edible purposes. Peanut production is small and imports are permitted only after the domestic supply is exhausted.

- - - - -
C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

BRITISH COTTON TEXTILE OUTPUT
CUT IN HALF . . .

The cotton mill industry in Great Britain has been operating in recent months at 50 to 55 percent of capacity or at a consumption rate of about 1,500,000 bales annually. Private sources in the United States have estimated British cotton consumption in 1940-41 at 2,100,000 bales against 2,993,000 in 1939-40. The current reduced operations are due in part to the Government's program of concentrating the textile industry in a fewer number of highly efficient mills in order to get the greatest possible use of available labor and raw materials.

The reorganization and concentration of the entire cotton textile industry, begun in March 1941, is now virtually completed. Approximately half of the factories in each section of the industry have been or will be closed so that the released labor may be transferred to operating cotton mills or other war industries and the buildings may be used largely for storage purposes. The closed spinning mills receive 1.4 pence (2.35 cents) per month per spindle from a fund derived from contributions by operating mills on a basis of 1.14 pence (1.91 cents) per month per operating spindle. Weaving mills in operation contribute at the annual rate of 6 pounds sterling (\$24.15).

A shortage of sufficient skilled labor in the spinning section has been a serious problem in recent months, resulting in a lack of sufficient yarn for the weaving section to maintain maximum operations. It is estimated that about 8,000 (mostly older women) of the 50,000 workers released from closed cotton mills did not accept any further employment, and only about 2,000 of the others were transferred to operating cotton mills. There is no shortage of raw cotton or fuel, as was the case early in 1941. Mill output is sold at least 2 months in advance, and demand, especially in the home market, still greatly exceeds the quantities of finished goods available for domestic consumption. Prior to the outbreak of war, about half or more of the cotton textiles produced were exported and the remainder used by domestic consumers. In the last quarter of 1941 the greatly reduced output was divided about equally among exports, military requirements, and the domestic market.

Practically all phases of the cotton industry, from prices and distribution of raw cotton to rationing of consumer consumption, are under Government regulation in order that the national interest be best served by the limited supplies and facilities. It is believed that the current reorganization of the British cotton textile industry will place it in a stronger position to compete in post-war textile export trade.

* * * * *

- - - - -
T O B A C C O

FRENCH INDOCHINA REPORTS

SHORT TOBACCO CROPS

AND INCREASED CONSUMPTION . . .

It is reported by trade circles in Indochina that tobacco production in that country has decreased drastically during the past 3 years, owing to poor crops. Complete losses in some areas discouraged planting and therefore contributed toward smaller harvests, the actual volume of which seems unknown since 1938. For that year, approximately 33 million pounds were reported.

As the production of leaf tobacco in Indochina has never been equal to the domestic demand, the rise in consumption during the past few years was made possible through the medium of increased imports (principally from Algeria). Even if the production of domestic leaf were increased appreciably, imports would still be necessary unless a vast improvement in quality were also achieved. Native cut tobacco, primitively prepared by the growers themselves, accounts for the bulk of consumption. So far as this type of demand is concerned, the lack of quality is not important, since many of the natives actually prefer the strong Indochinese leaf. The domestic manufacturing industry, however, finds the native leaf unsuited to its requirements, unless blended with foreign types.

Imports in 1940 were less than the high of 4.8 million pounds reached in 1939, but the quantity imported during the first half of 1941 was 22 percent more than the total in 1939. With Algeria cut off by the war, the principal suppliers were the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, and China. The United States has never figured prominently in this trade; however, the small average importation of less than 200,000 pounds was nearly quadrupled in 1940.

A report prepared in Saigon about the middle of October (before the advent of Japan into Indochina was completed) states that the Indochinese Tobacco Manufacturers Association had outlined requirements for approximately 15.5 million pounds of leaf to supply the minimum amount for domestic manufacture in 1942. It was expected that the domestic crop would supply only about 3.5 million pounds, the Netherlands Indies 6 million, the United States 3 million, and the Philippines, Brazil, and Dominican Republic, 1 million each. Payment for the proposed imports from the United States, Philippines, Brazil, and Dominican Republic was to have been made in American dollars that the Bank of Indochina would issue at Shanghai. It was conceded at that time that although the Indochinese industry was short on foreign leaf, the import situation was unfavorable owing to the difficulty of obtaining acceptable means of payment. Inasmuch as the Bank of Indochina is reported to have large blocked credits in Japan, the origin of tobacco imports for a time at least may change drastically.

FRENCH INDOCHINA: Area and production of tobacco, 1927-1938

Year of harvest	Area	Production	Yield per acre
	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
1927	23,542	a/ 13,277,138	534
1928	24,769	18,236,451	736
1929	29,517	19,950,086	676
1930	32,858	24,211,800	737
1931	34,960	25,609,075	733
1932	33,650	23,430,489	696
1933	36,603	30,703,685	839
1934	37,097	29,651,870	799
1935	37,379	29,689,348	794
1936	34,594	32,187,160	930
1937	54,362	33,069,000	625
1938	49,420	33,069,000	669

Annuaire Statistique de l'Indochine; International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Production for Tonking estimated, basis of yield per acre in other years.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN COSTA RICA . . .

Unofficial estimates place the total area planted to tobacco in Costa Rica at approximately 1,295 acres annually, nearly all of which is located in the Alajuela section of the central plateau. The average annual crop in recent years has amounted to approximately 1.3 million pounds; about 60 percent is usually of good quality and the remainder poor. There has been no outstanding change in the amount of the crop in several years, and it is not expected that any will occur in 1942. Most Costa Rican tobacco is grown from American seeds of the flue-cured types. Fresh seed is required almost every year, as it degenerates rapidly in Costa Rica. The plant is almost identical with that of the Virginia tobacco, but the flavor is definitely inferior. The Costa Rican industry is limited, and the crop is grown on small areas. The output is too small to meet local consumption; hence it has no importance in international trade. The average price paid for Costa Rican leaf in 1941 was 90 colones per quintal (16.0 cents per pound) for first quality leaf; and 30 colones per quintal (5.4 cents per pound) for the low grades.

* * * * *

L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

CANADIAN BACON SHIPMENTS

SOMEWHAT SHORT OF GOAL . . .

Canada is apparently finding it somewhat difficult to meet the increase of 40 percent in British requirements of Canadian Wiltshire sides stipulated in the Canadian-British Bacon Agreement for 1941-42 (November-October), according to information furnished the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations by Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at Ottawa. The total volume agreed upon for the third contract year was 600 million pounds of Canadian bacon and ham.

Weekly exports from Canada in the last quarter of the year 1941 were somewhat below the intended rate of shipment of 13 million pounds weekly, but steps have been taken by the Canadian Bacon Board to remedy the situation. Exports during the period totaled approximately 130 million pounds of bacon and hams and 2 million pounds of other pork, or a weekly average nearer 11 million pounds than the goal of 13 million set earlier in the year. It is possible that heavier weekly shipments later may make up for this deficit. As reported in Foreign Crops and Markets for November 10, 1941, shipments in the first 3 months of 1942 were to be at the rate of 11.5 million pounds weekly and thereafter until the end of the agreement at 10.5 million pounds.

The Canadian Bacon Board has already taken steps to permit hogs to be fed to heavier weights, with the chief purpose of increasing the production of bacon (Wiltshire sides) from the existing number of hogs. Export packers were notified as of December 8 that on and after December 15 no hogs under 170 pounds live weight were to be slaughtered without the permission of Government graders. Lighter hogs may be marketed as feeders or to packers supplying the domestic market.

Farmers are now being urged by Canadian authorities to market their hogs at 200 to 210 pounds live weight at the farm. To provide an outlet for carcasses of sows and other hogs too heavy for marketing in Britain as Wiltshire sides or cuts, the Bacon Board completed arrangements in December for shipment of canned pork loaf and ham loaf to Britain. These shipments are in addition to the 600 million pounds of bacon and cuts specified in the Agreement.

Hog gradings for market in the last half of 1941 showed a smaller increase than in the first half, reflecting the 0.5-percent decrease in the spring pig crop of 1941. Gradings of hogs in the last quarter of 1941 totaled 2,059,000 head, an increase of only 2 percent above a year earlier but 117 percent above the same quarter of the last pre-war year (1938). Gradings of hogs for market in the calendar year 1941 reached 6,216,000 head, an increase of 14 percent above 1940 and 92 percent

above 1938. It is expected that gradings in the first quarter of 1942 may be somewhat smaller than the record for the corresponding period last year when 1,465,000 head were graded.

CANADA: Quarterly commercial hog marketings (gradings),
1938-1941

Period	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
January-March	917	809	1,120	1,465
April-June	747	775	1,204	1,429
July-September	629	752	1,113	1,263
October-December	947	1,365	2,013	2,059
Total	3,240	3,701	5,450	6,216

Compiled from official sources.

Canada has already increased hog breeding greatly since the war began in order to supply as much bacon and hams as possible to the United Kingdom. The number of hogs on farms in December 1941 has not as yet been officially announced. Numbers on December 1, 1940, were estimated at 6,117,000 head, an increase of 28 percent above 1939 and 71 percent above 1938. The fall (June-November) pig crop of 1940 totaled 5,735,000, an increase of 29 percent above 1939. The number of pigs saved, however, was 4,775,000 against 3,726,000 in 1939, an increase of 28 percent. Earlier in the year it was estimated that 5,000,000 pigs would be saved in the fall of 1941. This was estimated on the basis of the number reported reserved for fall farrowing and the average number of pigs saved per sow. Exceptionally heavy marketing of sows, especially in June, July, and August, indicated a somewhat smaller pig crop.

CANADA: Number of hogs and pig crop in fall and following spring,
1937-38 to 1941-42

Year	Number on hand June 1	Fall pig crop (June-November) a/			Number on hand Dec. 1 a/	Spring pig crop (December-May)		
		Sows bred	Pigs			Sows bred b/	Pigs	
			Born	Saved			Born	Saved
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
1937-38	3,963	352	3,396	2,775	3,680	454	3,584	2,822
1938-39	3,487	312	3,334	2,801	3,569	522	4,700	3,640
1939-40	4,294	414	4,432	3,726	4,770	706	6,534	5,073
1940-41	5,882	525	5,735	4,775	6,117	720	6,442	5,048
1941-42	5,994	c/ 559	d/	5,000	d/	d/	d/	d/

Compiled from official sources.

a/ First year listed. b/ Reserved for fall breeding. c/ Preliminary estimates of C. C. Taylor, agricultural attaché. d/ Not yet available.

Canadian pork production is provisionally estimated at 1,100 million pounds in 1941, an increase of 13 percent above 1940. Domestic consumption in all probability decreased somewhat in 1941 for two reasons, (1) on and after May 19, 1941, the number of hogs slaughtered or the number of dressed hog carcasses purchased from other than a licensed slaughterer for domestic consumption was restricted to the weekly average during the year 1940, and (2) the quantity of pork which might be distributed by exporting packers for Canadian consumption was reduced (July 23) to 75 percent of the average weekly level for 1940. In addition to the slaughtering allotted for domestic consumption there is available certain nonexportable byproducts of the packing industry, such as, tenderloins, spareribs, pork sausage, pork jowls, hocks, pig feet, and head cheese.

CANADA: Hog slaughter and production and consumption of pork,
1937-1941

Year	Slaughter		Pork production (exclusive of lard)	Pork consumption (exclusive of lard)	
	Inspected	Total		Total	Per capita
	Thousands	Thousands	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1937	3,802	5,517	757	552	50.0
1938	3,137	4,920	699	536	47.8
1939	3,628	5,422	774	588	52.0
1940	5,455	7,043	977	644	56.4
1941	6,274	a/ 8,000	a/ 1,106	b/	b/

Compiled from official sources. a/ Preliminary estimate of Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor. b/ Not yet available.

GERMANY MOVES TO CHECK
FAT WASTAGE . . .

As a result of the acute industrial fat shortage in Germany, a process has been developed whereby fatty wastes normally flowing into the drainage may be reclaimed, according to information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. It has now been made compulsory to install special equipment in all cities of over 200,000 inhabitants to reclaim fatty wastes. These installations consist of a kind of "fat trap" from which the fat foam has to be emptied at regular intervals. Such installations must be placed in all slaughter-houses, butcher shops, and in factories producing sausage and canned meat, tallow, fish oil, margarine, mayonnaise, and also in fish canneries, bone boilers, restaurants, hotels, and any other places where substantial quantities of fat might be wasted. The fatty waste accumulated is purified by a chemical process and can be made odorless.

HIGH CATTLE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES
CONTINUE TO ATTRACT MEXICAN CATTLE . . .

Cattle imports from Mexico continue heavy despite the fact that the bulk fall within the stocker-and-feeder class paying the full United States duty rate of 2.5 cents per pound. Nevertheless, the heavy-cattle (700 pounds and over) quota of 8,280 head allotted by the United States to countries other than Canada at the reduced duty rate of 1.5 cents per pound was filled by Mexico for the first quarter of 1942 as early as January 17. Cattle are being held in bond pending sales in subsequent quarters. Marketings of heavy cattle in the United States from the northern States of Mexico, principally Chihuahua and Sonora, which border on the United States, still run in advance of the quota as they did throughout 1941.

In 1941 the Chihuahua consular district exported 214,752 head of cattle to the United States. Some increase in herds is expected in that State in 1942. Range and watering conditions are greatly improved. Heavy rain during the late summer and early fall of 1941 has improved range conditions appreciably, and forage is excellent throughout the cattle-raising areas, with winter feeding prospects the best in many years. Water holes, reservoirs, and springs have been completely restored, and local cattlemen report that the supply of water should hold for at least 3 years. Prices of cattle lands have risen to a peak of \$5.00 to \$6.00 United States currency per hectare (\$2.00 to \$2.40 per acre). Demand is exceptionally good, with American cattlemen seeking range lands for preliminary feeding of herds purchased locally before finishing on American ranges prior to marketing.

Steady progress is reported in the improvement of herds in Chihuahua through the importation of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus breeding stock. It is now estimated by the local cattlemen's union that 60 percent of the cattle in the Chihuahua consular district are of these breeds. Cattle are in good health and free from disease owing to a state-wide campaign to eliminate disease by extensive dipping and the slaughter of badly diseased animals. Cattle from other parts of Mexico are prohibited entry into the State without preliminary dipping. The Chihuahua cattle market is being supplied with a sufficient quantity of beef at prices considerably below export rates. Since cattlemen are now supplying the local market at reasonable prices, agitation for legislation prohibiting cattle exports has ceased.

There has been some shift in Chihuahua to sheep, by less important cattlemen, who have been unable to market surplus cattle in the United States due to shipping and other costs. It is feared by some that the sheep flocks in the hill country will overflow into the flat range lands and interfere with cattle grazing. The plowing up of cattle lands, particularly near springs and other sources of water supply, has dropped off in the past year, but still constitutes a threat and discourages investments in cattle lands to some extent. Not much progress has been made in

obtaining a more liberal and widespread application of the "Ley de Inafectabilidad," a law designed to safeguard cattle land from agrarian encroachments by declaring the property only suitable for cattle.

The Sonora consular district reports some falling off in United States demand for feeder cattle caused by the fear of American buyers that a ceiling may be placed on cattle prices in the United States. Lack of rain in parts of the Sonora consular district is causing a bleak outlook for the cattlemen in those areas, with the possibility of being obliged to remove the cattle to other grazing areas. In some cases ranchers have leased pastures in Arizona and are making plans to ship several thousand head to those leased ranges, beginning in the latter part of February. The only alternative is to sell to American buyers, who are not so anxious to purchase feeders in view of the uncertainty concerning the Government policy in regard to cattle prices. So far there has been no United States Government action in regard to cattle prices. Up to the present all sales of Sonora cattle to the United States have been made at excellent prices, and the livestock industry has prospered.

UNITED STATES: Dutiable-cattle imports from Mexico, compared with total, 1936-1940, January-September 1940, 1941

Country and year	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds			Total dutiable cattle
	Dairy	Others	Total	Under 200 pounds	200 to 699 pounds	Total	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>MEXICO</u>							
1936	0	22,190	22,190	1,615	140,241	141,856	164,046
1937	0	24,792	24,792	1,259	172,717	173,976	198,768
1938	0	49,740	49,740	2,062	233,752	235,814	285,554
1939	0	55,232	55,232	33,259	390,074	423,333	478,565
1940 <u>a/</u> ..	0	44,715	44,715	29,921	336,207	366,128	410,843
Jan.-Sept. 1940 <u>a/</u> ..	0	30,839	30,839	28,382	241,333	269,715	300,554
1941 <u>a/</u> ..	0	41,163	41,163	37,925	304,851	342,776	383,939
<u>TOTAL b/</u>							
1936	6,689	158,873	165,562	57,314	176,237	233,551	399,113
1937	6,724	182,333	189,057	82,052	223,837	305,889	494,946
1938	7,446	125,315	132,761	47,708	243,553	291,261	424,022
1939	8,606	228,001	236,607	116,216	401,747	516,963	753,570
1940 <u>a/</u> ..	9,600	169,720	179,320	104,602	346,289	450,891	630,211
Jan.-Sept. 1940 <u>a/</u> ..	6,924	118,556	125,480	97,342	248,069	345,411	470,891
1941 <u>a/</u> ..	8,793	136,933	145,726	94,645	310,594	405,239	550,965

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Most of the remainder from Canada - only a few head from other countries.

* * * * *

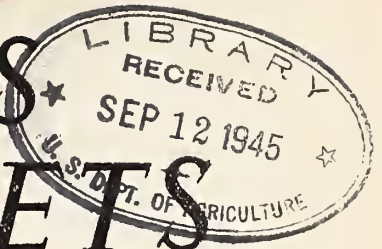
Index

	Page ::		Page
Late cables	114	Rice:	
- - - - -		Area, India, 1931-32 to 1940-41	120
Bacon, shipments to U.K., Canada,		Production, India, 1931-32 to	
1941-42	125	1941-42	120
Cattle, imports (dutiabale), from		Tobacco:	
Mexico, U.S., 1936-1940,		Area, French Indochina,	
Jan.-Sept. 1941	129	1927-1938	124
Corn:		Consumption, French Indochina,	
Area, Argentina, 1928-29 to		1942	123
1941-42	118, 119	Prices, Costa Rica, 1941	124
Exports, Argentina, 1928-29 to		Production:	
1940-41	119	Costa Rica, 1940-41	124
Yield, Argentina, 1928-29 to		French Indochina,	
1940-41	119	1927-1938	123, 124
Production, Argentina, 1928-29		Yield, French Indochina,	
to 1940-41	119	1927-1938	124
Cotton:		Wheat:	
Consumption, U.K., 1939-40,		Area:	
1940-41	122	Australia, 1935-36 to 1941-42	115
Textile industry, U.K., 1941-42	122	India, 1934-35 to 1942-43	117
Fats, wastage checked, Germany,		Carry-over, Australia,	
1942	127	Dec. 1, 1941	116
Flaxseed:		Exports, India, 1934-35 to	
Area, Uruguay, 1935-36 to		1939-40	117
1941-42	121	Flour restrictions, Turkey,	
Exports, Uruguay, 1935-36		1942	118
to 1940-41	121	Imports, India, 1934-35 to	
Production, Uruguay, 1935-36		1939-40	117
to 1941-42	121	Production:	
Hogs:		Australia, 1935-36 to 1941-42	115
Gradings, Canada, 1938-1941	125, 126	India, 1934-35 to 1941-42	117
Numbers, Canada, 1937-38 to		Utilization, India, 1934-35 to	
1941-42	126	1938-39	117
Pig crop, Canada, 1937-38 to		Yield, India, 1934-35 to	
1941-42	126	1941-42	117
Slaughter, Canada, 1937-1941 ...	127	Wool:	
Pork:		Market conditions:	
Consumption, Canada, 1937-1940	127	Argentina, Jan. 29, 1942	114
Production, Canada, 1937-1941 ..	127	Uruguay, Jan. 29, 1942	114

* * * * *

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FOREIGN CROPS *and* MARKETS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
JULY-OCTOBER 1941

February 11, 1942

Supplement to issue of

February 9, 1942

Vol. 44, No. 6

- - - - -

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Discussion	133
Tabulations:	
Summary of value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-October 1940, 1941	134
Summary of quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-October 1941, with comparisons	135
Summary of value of foreign trade, monthly average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1939 - October 1941	136
Summary of quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1939 - October 1941	137
Exports of specified agricultural products, 1931-32 to 1940-41, July 1939 - October 1941	138, 139
Imports of specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly July 1939 - October 1941	140, 141
Domestic exports of principal agricultural products, July-October 1940, 1941	142-146
Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-October 1940, 1941	147-151
Domestic exports of specified agricultural products, January-October and October, 1940, 1941	152
Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products, January-October and October 1940, 1941	153
Summary of quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, October 1941, with comparisons	154

- - - - -

Note: Except as otherwise noted, all trade figures in this publication are compiled from publications and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

- - - - -

- - - - -

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
JULY-OCTOBER 1941

October continued all of the important trends evident in the exports and imports of agricultural products in recent months. Steadily rising exports, with emphasis on prepared foodstuffs, rising supplementary imports, with emphasis on industrial raw materials, and growing indications of the steady rise in prices, as seen in the spread between value and quantity increases, continue to be characteristic of the foreign trade in farm products.

Agricultural as well as nonagricultural exports in the 3-month period, July-October, rose sharply over the levels of a year ago. The 34-percent increase in nonagricultural exports, however, was modest compared with the rise of 162 percent in agricultural exports. This represents, of course, for agricultural products, not only a rise above normal levels, but a striking recovery from the record low levels of exports prevailing a year ago. For nonagricultural commodities, on the other hand, the indicated rise is based on the already high levels attained by October of 1940. By comparison with the July-October period of 1939, exports of nonfarm products in the comparable 1941 period had risen 54 percent, as compared with a rise of 21 percent for farm exports. These figures probably represent the present effects of the war upon United States exports more effectively than a comparison between 1940 and 1941.

Nevertheless, from the farm viewpoint, the recovery from the depressed condition of exports of a year ago, when the outlook was dark, is an important consideration. Even cotton, although greatly depressed by normal standards, has at least not declined noticeably in volume since a year ago and has at the same time increased 40 percent in value. Fruits and preparations, although at half the 1939 value level, are double the value of a year ago. Tobacco exports were actually higher in value than in 1939, and over three times the 1940 value. Pork and lard, which fell to extremely low levels in 1940, rose again to almost four times the 1939 volume. Dairy products, the only important group to enjoy increased exports in the fall of 1940, continued to rise, and in the current July-October period, their value was more than 12 times that of 1939.

Imports of supplementary farm products in the July-October period continue to show the demand for raw materials. Imports of hides and skins maintained high levels. Large imports of tung oil appearing in the October trade figures exceed any monthly imports in over a year. Coconut oil imports, however, declined sharply. Wool imports in October were low by comparison with preceding months due to normal seasonal factors. Wool, however, remains the most important item in the import picture. Imports of complementary agricultural products were high in October, due mainly to large consignments of coffee, silk, and spices. Imports of coffee were high due to the fact that the new quota year began on October 1.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941

Commodity or commodity group	July-October a/			
	1940	1941	1941 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports	113,172	296,220	+183,048	+162
Imports (supplementary)	162,469	257,561	+95,092	+59
<u>EXPORTS</u> (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities	1,279,504	1,856,292	+576,788	+45
Nonagricultural	1,166,332	1,560,072	+393,740	+34
Agricultural	113,172	296,220	+183,048	+162
Cotton and lintens, unmanufactured	27,180	38,144	+10,964	+40
Agricultural, other than cotton ...	85,992	258,076	+172,084	+200
Principal fruits and fruit prep..	7,484	15,273	+7,789	+104
Tobacco, unmanufactured	10,165	31,548	+21,383	+210
Grains and flours	26,038	31,128	+5,150	+20
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	163	362	+199	+122
Pork and lard	5,389	46,848	+41,459	+769
Dairy products	9,653	36,849	+27,196	+282
Other agricultural products	27,100	36,008	+68,908	+254
<u>IMPORTS</u> (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities	841,497	1,096,071	+254,574	+30
Nonagricultural	426,895	564,670	+137,775	+32
Complementary agricultural	252,133	273,840	+21,707	+9
Supplementary agricultural	162,469	257,561	+95,092	+59
Sugar, excluding beet	36,367	41,649	+5,282	+15
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	15,424	15,945	+521	+3
Hides and skins	14,716	29,752	+15,036	+102
Tobacco, unmanufactured	13,333	12,798	-535	-4
Flaxseed	2,338	4,599	+2,061	+88
Wool, unmfed., excl. free for carpets	13,845	47,287	+33,442	+242
Cattle, dutiable	5,020	7,954	+2,934	+58
Nuts and preparations	5,460	7,726	+2,266	+42
Cheese	1,398	1,257	-141	-10
Cotton and lintens, unmanufactured	3,402	8,655	+5,253	+154
Beef, canned, including corned	1,737	4,858	+3,121	+180
Molasses	4,034	8,015	+3,981	+99
Principal feeds and fodders	3,628	5,147	+1,519	+42
Other supplementary agricultural ..	41,767	64,119	+22,352	+54

a/ Corrected to December 22, 1941.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-October 1941, with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	9-year average 1930 to 1938	July-October				Increase(+) or decrease (-) of 1941 from 9-year average
		1938	1939	1940	1941	
January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
<u>EXPORTS</u>						
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u>	68	65	65	27	50	-18
Cotton fiber, incl. linters..	77	48	71	18	18	-59
All commodities except cotton	60	81	59	34	80	+20
Tobacco, unmanufactured....	99	122	74	27	84	-15
Fruits.....	124	152	133	32	59	-65
Wheat and wheat flour.....	43	58	43	23	25	-18
Grains, other than wheat and flour.....	39	158	52	73	59	+20
Pork, cured.....	25	18	20	4	60	+35
Lard, including neutral....	40	24	35	22	77	+37
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
All agricultural commodities <u>c/</u>	94	89	97	109	116	+22
Complementary <u>d/</u>	105	98	106	132	117	+12
Supplementary <u>d/</u>	79	77	84	80	116	+37
Sugar.....	77	88	95	74	70	-7
Supplementary except sugar.	80	73	80	82	134	+54
Wool, excl. free for carpets	33	31	67	128	371	+338
Hides and skins.....	72	55	66	80	140	+68
Dairy products.....	53	53	67	19	21	-32
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	110	110	86	86	116	+6
Grains, grain products, and feeds.....	225	50	114	114	179	-46
Tobacco, leaf.....	59	86	78	86	82	+23

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.b/ Based on 74 classifications.c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports			
	All commodi- ties	Agricultural			All commodi- ties	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri., excl. cotton		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1931-32	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40	312.0	61.5	28.9	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1940-41	330.5	29.2	5.6	23.6	234.1	122.9	52.3	70.6
1940								
January	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February	339.0	80.3	44.3	36.0	190.2	100.1	50.3	49.8
March	343.1	60.2	26.2	34.0	206.6	107.7	48.8	58.9
April	315.4	47.2	20.8	26.4	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May	316.5	35.0	12.7	22.3	203.9	105.0	52.9	52.1
June	343.7	30.7	8.2	22.5	205.3	99.7	48.0	51.7
1940-41 Prel.								
July	312.0	31.3	7.9	23.4	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August	342.9	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September ...	288.5	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November	321.1	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.3	109.5	40.2	69.3
December	315.3	25.9	6.4	19.5	238.2	119.9	43.5	76.4
January	317.6	22.1	3.1	19.0	223.6	125.7	52.1	73.6
February	298.0	24.3	3.8	20.5	216.7	123.0	54.8	68.2
March	349.9	29.1	5.9	23.2	254.6	137.7	59.3	78.4
April	377.8	28.3	4.4	23.9	274.6	146.5	75.5	71.0
May	376.4	37.1	4.4	32.7	281.4	160.2	73.3	86.9
June	323.7	43.0	4.7	38.3	261.1	138.2	66.7	71.5
1941-42 Prel.								
July	353.8	58.7	4.5	54.2	264.7	134.3	62.0	72.3
August	442.3	55.0	5.8	49.2	273.9	133.9	65.3	68.6
September ...	413.4	73.9	15.1	58.8	265.2	117.9	61.3	56.6
October	646.8	108.5	12.7	95.8	292.3	145.3	68.9	76.4

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, January 1940 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All commodities b/	Agricultural			All commodities b/	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, incl. linters	Total, except cotton		Total	Supplementary	Complementary
Year beginning								
July 1 - c/		January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
1931-32	68	86	106	67	81	90	69	108
1932-33	54	75	102	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34	64	74	99	52	81	92	74	106
1934-35	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40	106	63	77	50	98	102	87	113
1940-41	110	25	15	34	111	128	104	146
1940								
January	116	92	130	56	111	113	92	129
February	110	91	124	60	88	94	89	98
March	112	66	72	59	95	92	74	107
April	104	60	74	46	94	97	71	116
May	105	47	54	40	95	102	86	114
June	115	41	38	44	97	102	88	112
1940-41 Prel.								
July	107	47	44	48	103	121	93	142
August	114	31	21	41	102	115	90	134
September	97	18	12	23	95	102	76	121
October	115	23	17	29	104	118	96	135
November	108	19	12	25	107	129	102	150
December	107	18	11	25	116	131	105	150
January	105	16	7	25	107	132	106	152
February	99	22	11	33	105	131	104	151
March	117	27	16	36	119	125	92	151
April	124	28	16	40	128	136	120	148
May	125	37	18	56	127	159	132	180
June	103	41	20	60	116	138	136	140
1941-42 Prel.								
July	110	54	19	86	118	136	139	134
August	135	46	24	66	121	131	150	116
September	125	48	24	70	115	107	130	89
October	192	59	14	101	123	129	130	128

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes.

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32
to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940 to date

Year and month	Lard, includ- ing neutral	Hams and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Cotton, unmfd., (500-lb. bales)	Tobacco, leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Monthly average-</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
1931-32	45,860	5,778	2,131	761	23,791	6,683
1932-33	47,155	5,934	1,475	739	22,472	5,304
1933-34	45,951	5,957	1,987	715	27,528	6,321
1934-35	18,950	5,380	999	444	20,373	5,297
1935-36	7,465	3,893	362	559	26,899	4,578
1936-37	8,643	3,271	332	505	25,220	4,274
1937-38	15,842	4,025	474	521	30,160	3,782
1938-39	19,956	4,894	1,105	323	30,208	3,970
1939-40	21,400	3,071	1,884	575	21,017	2,919
1940-41	15,592	1,467	629	107	11,293	965
<u>1940</u>						
January	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,125	28,246	2,037
February	25,133	3,569	2,848	849	13,540	1,458
March	20,654	654	574	500	26,787	1,840
April	18,849	577	1,776	385	9,707	4,042
May	14,889	845	650	250	21,009	7,180
June	12,697	662	351	175	12,880	6,121
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	28,239	936	233	149	11,425	862
August	10,181	786	324	75	11,004	470
September	9,956	733	429	100	5,748	176
October	10,198	630	456	210	7,443	260
November	10,228	811	289	155	7,807	1,621
December	12,302	829	272	120	11,554	3,178
January	13,666	587	571	60	11,942	637
February	14,830	584	652	73	10,276	1,296
March	24,329	582	362	105	14,203	996
April	22,375	643	457	79	11,710	1,006
May	10,697	598	427	78	19,149	777
June	20,101	9,887	3,076	78	13,254	295
<u>1941-42 Prel.</u>						
July	53,819	11,328	3,724	65	23,470	929
August	44,634	7,515	1,997	84	18,944	875
September	46,976	5,385	6,858	199	21,361	775
October	56,583	4,007	35,809	169	52,648	1,004

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32
to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,528
1932-33	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
1940-41	901	72	1,964	348	7,194	3,170
1940						
January	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
1940-41 Prel.						
July	1,888	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September	990	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,628
October	1,283	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898
November	549	107	2,808	227	3,320	2,935
December	301	130	3,195	713	5,553	2,602
January	46	64	929	341	10,118	2,528
February	56	52	577	356	10,235	4,597
March	1,998	68	526	370	8,260	3,177
April	1,246	51	342	359	3,208	3,382
May	1,414	46	152	484	27,758	3,391
June	106	31	76	334	8,015	2,484
1941-42 Prel.						
July	30	60	2,078	486	5,431	10,083
August	769	53	5,164	169	3,285	11,321
September	3,771	69	2,133	234	16,900	20,052
October	1,527	186	4,472	288	11,903	26,986

IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutiabie	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free for carpets)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,472
1940-41	57	5,206	97	1,858	39,506	39,400
1940						
January	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,320
June	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
1940-41 Prel.						
July	42	4,070	54	1,783	28,310	10,332
August	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September ...	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862
November	57	3,072	37	2,261	38,362	22,816
December	39	4,067	48	2,073	42,202	40,694
January	77	5,363	107	1,922	41,025	52,712
February	77	6,242	136	2,290	35,183	54,427
March	67	5,925	114	1,544	39,178	50,116
April	92	6,998	148	1,871	50,173	72,769
May	71	9,343	220	2,114	55,778	57,241
June	36	5,326	192	1,437	53,346	60,459
1941-42 Prel.						
July	57	4,066	145	2,094	50,279	52,033
August	40	8,936	33	1,758	61,569	44,375
September ...	33	15,978	88	1,464	48,468	45,138
October	75	8,734	2	1,079	56,830	36,691

Continued -

IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly
average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940
to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. (478 lb.)	Flax- seed	Oils		Sugar (2,000- lb. ton)	Tobacco, unmfd.
			Coconut	Tung		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	bales	bushels	pounds	pounds	tons	pounds
1931-32	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1940-41	37	933	30,994	4,375	293	6,487
<u>1940</u>						
January	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March	11	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	300	6,770
June	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September ...	13	24	21,684	1,884	200	6,239
October	51	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734
November	23	1,093	34,412	456	208	5,365
December	23	769	40,224	1,312	128	7,091
January	28	1,482	22,157	959	279	6,269
February	50	1,285	32,207	76	336	4,897
March	48	1,223	25,831	4,015	365	7,087
April	51	1,286	41,155	3,516	492	5,897
May	79	1,177	28,273	4,702	421	6,526
June	40	866	26,884	2,500	329	6,630
<u>1941-42 Prel.</u>						
July	41	1,051	30,973	8,005	268	6,042
August	65	1,139	46,369	1,216	257	5,725
September ...	68	1,853	44,695	906	202	7,451
October	67	1,862	25,112	8,740	274	6,383

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	1	1	111	132
Hogs	No.	b/	b/	2	5
Horses	No.	b/	b/	44	79
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	b/	1	9	114
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	1,082	1,584	331	584
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, and spreads	Lb.	588	9,845	128	2,039
Other cheese	Lb.	196	43,682	48	8,775
Total cheese	Lb.	784	53,527	176	10,814
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	148	286	75	144
Condensed	Lb.	16,746	32,292	1,953	3,816
Dried	Lb.	5,436	23,280	1,214	3,454
Evaporated	Lb.	88,621	239,460	5,520	17,470
Infants' foods, malted, etc. ..	Lb.	1,108	1,826	384	567
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	1,191	10,444	300	2,893
Egg products, dried, frozen, etc.	Lb.	46	38,723	15	16,675
Hides and skins	Lb.	c/ 8,190	4,151	973	628
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,595	4,177	441	846
Pickled or cured	Lb.	2,525	4,436	233	520
Canned beef, including corned.	Lb.	147	7,927	32	2,169
Total beef and veal	Lb.	5,267	16,540	706	3,535
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	4,507	2,714	496	505
Bacon	Lb.	1,442	48,379	201	8,672
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	3,084	28,235	533	6,055
Sides, Cumberland and Wiltshire	Lb.	0	8	0	1
Pickled or salted	Lb.	4,953	36,609	366	5,657
Canned	Lb.	956	15,797	252	4,501
Total pork	Lb.	14,942	131,742	1,848	25,391
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	173	216	30	47
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	496	1,221	121	329
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	382	27,264	103	7,378
Not canned	Lb.	709	1,034	148	243
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured	Lb.	817	3,432	71	671
Canned, incl. canned poultry .	Lb.	442	32,605	75	8,674
Total meats	Lb.	23,228	214,054	3,102	46,268

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	10	11	18	14
Sausage casings	Lb.	2,938	4,715	1,307	1,325
Gelatin	Lb.	552	780	166	390
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	58,573	202,012	3,541	21,457
Oleo oil	Lb.	262	164	20	20
Oleo stock	Lb.	2	1,536	b/	145
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	2,280	3,770	181	464
Tallow	Lb.	1,454	452	62	38
Other animal oils and fats	Lb.	1,699	1,844	126	223
Total oils and fats	Lb.	64,270	209,573	3,930	22,347
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmd:					
Cotton	Bale	515	512	26,814	38,010
Linters	Bale	18	5	366	134
Fruits and fruit juices:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt	34	35	45	33
Apples in boxes	Box	245	303	435	593
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	13	10	55	31
Berries	Lb.	955	1,198	103	125
Grapefruit	Box	194	140	312	279
Lemons and limes	Box	160	176	537	565
Oranges	Box	989	1,177	2,228	2,820
Grapes	Lb.	40,495	38,399	1,165	1,524
Pears	Lb.	14,961	13,848	565	606
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	621	1,975	49	195
Apricots	Lb.	979	5,634	113	588
Prunes	Lb.	12,937	68,442	570	3,818
Raisins	Lb.	9,866	37,618	435	1,900
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	172	395	11	39
Apricots	Lb.	221	2,675	21	203
Fruits for salad	Lb.	1,203	1,643	117	192
Grapefruit	Lb.	149	1,091	10	87
Peaches	Lb.	1,297	4,636	90	393
Pears	Lb.	925	3,743	82	317
Pineapples	Lb.	709	989	51	86

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS; Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits and fruit juices, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fruit juices-					
Grapefruit	Gal.	159	510	71	151
Orange	Gal.	136	229	96	176
Pineapple	Gal.	290	136	134	82
Other fruit juices	Gal.	270	465	189	470
Nuts:					
Pecans-	Lb.	104	---	43	---
Shelled	Lb.	d/	8	d/	3
Unshelled	Lb.	d/	9	d/	2
Walnuts-	Lb.	2,730	---	223	---
Shelled	Lb.	d/	26	d/	12
Unshelled	Lb.	d/	1,949	d/	188
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain(48 lb.)	Bu.	351	600	187	424
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	1,269	2,324	281	451
Buckwheat, grain(48 lb.)	Bu.	3	b/	2	b/
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain(56 lb.)	Bu.	17,841	10,955	11,641	9,583
Cornmeal(196 lb.)	Bbl.	25	30	88	127
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	17,942	11,075	11,729	9,710
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	646	962	70	122
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	3,640	5,257	74	127
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	324	690	405	824
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	30	331	15	195
Oatmeal	Lb.	4,574	14,649	350	855
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	284	1,144	365	1,050
Rice					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	2,228	9,601	38	227
Milled, brown, screenings, etc.	Lb.	91,569	107,709	2,715	4,830
Flour, meal and polish	Lb.	28	260	1	10
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	242	10	233	10
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	5,094	6,096	3,385	5,129
Wheat flour-(Bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	1,338	1,236	4,273	5,329
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	527	764	2,280	2,945
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	1,925	2,000	6,553	8,274
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	14,141	15,494	9,938	13,403

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds: (Ton of 2,240 lb.)		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Hay	Ton	1	1	24	26
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Cottonseed cake and meal	Ton	b/	b/	8	13
Linseed cake and meal	Ton	1	3	44	87
Soybean oil cake and meal ...	Ton	4	7	102	253
Other oil cake and meal	Ton	1	1	9	9
Total oil cake and meal ...	Ton	6	11	163	362
Oils, vegetable:					
Expressed oils and fats-					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	4,588	3,684	557	849
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	5,997	4,126	281	378
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	12,035	1,930	395	208
Cooking fats other than lard.	Lb.	1,074	1,105	95	143
Corn oil	Lb.	26	77	3	14
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	233	457	18	46
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	4,669	2,041	302	272
Linseed oil	Lb.	1,531	2,586	143	247
Soybean oil	Lb.	4,749	2,150	345	242
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	2,708	1,114	103	76
Essential or distilled oils-					
Citrus oils	Lb.	81	150	160	333
Peppermint oil	Lb.	83	87	227	310
Spearmint and other mint oils	Lb.	8	10	18	27
Other natural essential, etc.	Lb.	317	437	408	942
Blended, compounded or mixed perfume-flavor oils	Lb.	157	195	400	825
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	1,840	9,216	28	261
Other oilseeds	Lb.	684	2,891	21	208
Seeds, field and garden:					
Alfalfa	Lb.	261	231	32	44
Kentucky bluegrass	Lb.	155	314	26	49
Redtop	Lb.	100	199	9	19
Red clover	Lb.	429	1,035	64	120
Other clover	Lb.	586	756	93	120
Timothy	Lb.	1,513	2,447	72	144
Other field and grass seeds ...	Lb.	2,774	5,788	391	768
Flower seeds	Lb.	48	63	42	34
Vegetable seeds	Lb.	1,225	1,235	446	627
Total seeds, field and garden	Lb.	7,091	12,072	1,175	1,925
Sugar(2,000 lb.)	Ton	27	27	1,824	1,524

Continued-

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	35,620	116,422	8,838	29,000
Burley	Lb.	1,364	2,291	339	497
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ..	Lb.	1,768	3,584	392	532
Dark Virginia	Lb.	517	1,174	127	253
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	9	1,369	3	522
Green River	Lb.	101	29	14	4
One sucker leaf	Lb.	8	42	1	7
Black fat, waterbaler, and dark African	Lb.	967	1,085	202	248
Cigar leaf	Lb.	110	1,420	86	470
Perique	Lb.	7	6	3	3
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	40,471	127,422	10,005	31,536
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimnings and scrap	Lb.	141	43	9	2
Stems	Lb.	7,409	455	151	10
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (including snap) .	Lb.	979	270	32	18
Beans, dried	Lb.	17,084	170,545	673	7,717
Onions	Lb.	22,384	21,118	404	550
Peas, green	Lb.	410	197	19	13
Peas, dried	Lb.	6,543	3,791	422	233
Peppers	Lb.	196	512	8	664
Potatoes, white	Lb.	72,306	82,103	868	1,175
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	8,016	4,999	212	192
Other fresh vegetables		e/	e/	413	584
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	12,267	120,104	995	7,221
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	97,867	93,737	2,990	3,191
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ..	Lb.	7,720	10,714	259	407
Glucose, dry (grape sugar)	Lb.	4,376	7,741	215	382
Hops	Lb.	2,643	2,466	942	910
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	1,558	2,439	733	979
Total principal agricultural products				106,643	278,131
Other agricultural products				6,529	18,089
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				113,172	296,220
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				1,279,504	1,856,292

a/ Corrected to December 22, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of sheep and goat skins which are reported in pieces, only. d/ Not separately classified prior to 1941. e/ Reported in value only.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each..	No.	29	26	442	440
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	69	75	1,050	1,266
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes...	No.	5	5	315	426
Other cattle	No.	64	99	3,213	5,822
Total cattle, dutiable..	No.	167	205	5,020	7,954
Cattle, free (for breeding)...	No.	6	6	555	764
Hogs (except for breeding) ...	Lb.	53	2,802	3	263
Horses	No.	1	1	642	146
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	379	1,134	81	228
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	9,723	7,028	443	800
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	863	139	244	51
Cheddar	Lb.	95	2	15	b/
Other cheese	Lb.	5,829	6,254	1,139	1,206
Total cheese	Lb.	6,787	6,395	1,398	1,257
Cream	Gal	b/	b/	1	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated ...	Lb.	2	1	b/	b/
Dried and malted	Lb.	14	19	5	4
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk	Gal.	8	10	1	2
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	78	6,054	16	971
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	13	43	5	16
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	1,144	783	178	170
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	138	147	33	73
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	b/	0	b/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	2,382	1,908	3,950	8,580
Feathers, crude	Lb.	3,723	3,159	1,014	1,355
Hides and skins, agricultural c/	Lb.	118,827	217,145	14,716	29,752
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	6,675	14,467	532	1,164
Pickled or cured	Lb.	502	604	41	56
Canned, including corned ...	Lb.	16,131	37,715	1,737	4,858
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	11	54	1	3

Continued -

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941---Continued**

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meats and meat products, Con:					
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	1,249	1,442	158	287
Hams, shoulders, and bacon..	Lb.	157	268	50	92
Other pickled or salted	Lb.	84	196	24	37
Poultry and game	Lb.	97	373	26	53
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	828	1,031	120	142
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	11	18	4	4
Total meats	Lb.	25,745	56,168	2,693	6,696
Sausage casings	Lb.	5,105	8,410	2,033	1,835
Tallow	Lb.	187	13,850	4	415
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets	Lb.	61,569	178,237	13,845	47,287
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, unmanufactured:					
Cotton and linters- (478 lb.)					
Cotton	Bale	50	133	2,617	6,852
Linters	Bale	56	108	785	1,803
Other fibers- (2,240 lb.)					
Flax	Ton	1	1	394	460
Hemp	Ton	b/	b/	6	147
Jute and jute butts	Ton	6	36	656	3,989
Fruits:					
Berries, natural or in brine .	Lb.	3,124	4,556	220	406
Currants	Lb.	697	141	34	12
Dates	Lb.	11,297	10,870	453	553
Figs	Lb.	526	50	31	4
Grapes	Cu. ft	12	5	13	14
Limes	Lb.	1,548	1,626	31	39
Olives, in brine	Gal.	2,688	1,498	1,936	1,412
Pineapples-					
Fresh		d/	d/	112	102
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	41,910	18,590	2,242	1,145
Raisins	Lb.	61	55	6	8
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	901	75	326	37
Barley malt	Lb.	14,817	12,461	341	281
Corn, grain	Bu.	908	215	289	108
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain	Bu.	2,829	648	942	254
Oatmeal	Lb.	50	b/	5	b/
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	2,831	648	947	254

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941-Continued.

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Con:		thousand	thousand	dollars	dollars
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	1,486	1,240	37	41
Patna	Lb.	122	4,283	5	131
Broken	Lb.	9,767	107	1140	3
Flour, meal, polish and bran	Lb.	82	123	5	5
Rye, grain.....(56 lb.).	Bu.	1	7,779	1	3,830
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	135	1,622	78	1,040
Other wheat grain	Bu.	6	737	5	601
For milling in bond & export					
To Cuba	Bu.	759	661	558	508
To other countries	Bu.	1,876	3,453	1,271	2,387
Total wheat grain	Bu.	2,776	6,473	1,912	4,536
Wheat flour-(Bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use.....	Bbl.	20	3	44	12
Free in bond for export.....	Bbl.	24	0	53	0
Wheat, including flour					
in terms of grain.....	Bu.	2,981	6,489	2,009	4,548
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried .. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	4	4	84	130
Bran, shorts, etc.-(2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	152	93	2,269	1,835
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	28	37	493	752
Total bran, shorts, etc..	Ton	180	130	2,762	2,587
Hay	Ton	5	1	42	10
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	74,479	31,564	398	222
Cottonseed	Lb.	40,283	21,501	225	177
Linseed	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Soybean	Lb.	6,145	0	76	0
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	8,040	3,138	41	21
Total oil cake and meal ..	Lb.	128,947	55,203	740	420
Hops	Lb.	412	350	155	237
Nuts and preparations		d/	d/	5,460	7,726
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	2,314	4,456	1,191	2,810
Coconut oil	Lb.	120,786	147,148	2,656	5,313
Corn oil	Lb.	0	529	0	22
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	6,022	9,995	193	630
Linseed oil	Lb.	1	31	b/	4

Continued-

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940 and 1941- Continued**

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	11,394	2,150	1,511	343
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	9,498	2,621	585	214
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Palm oil	Lb.	94,321	134,247	1,696	2,185
Peanut oil	Lb.	584	1,573	48	118
Perilla oil	Lb.	5,184	1,254	406	116
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	371	1,009	175	442
Soybean oil	Lb.	23	2	3	b/
Tung oil	Lb.	34,960	18,867	6,960	3,748
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels.....	Lb.	24,209	17,950	698	688
Castor beans	Lb.	70,066	132,374	1,330	2,615
Copra	Lb.	157,111	194,317	1,710	4,292
Flaxseed (56 lb.)...	Bu.	2,017	5,904	2,338	4,399
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	7,540	1,067	72	9
Poppyseed	Lb.	489	1,357	51	137
Rapeseed	Lb.	879	759	18	19
Sesame seed	Lb.	3,191	2,541	95	108
Soybeans	Lb.	18	18	1	1
Seeds, except oilseeds		d/	d/	481	768
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	3,822	5,269	623	766
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	956	1,003	36,367	41,649
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption .	Gal.	80,246	131,342	3,484	7,750
Other molasses and sugar sirup	Gal.	3,227	1,966	550	265
Total molasses	Gal.	33,473	133,308	4,034	8,015
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf	Lb.	23,881	22,353	12,696	12,262
Scrap	Lb.	3,737	3,068	622	532
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	465	179	15	4
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	2,191	5,158	78	232
Green or unripe	Lb.	b/	2	b/	b/
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried ..	Lb.	2,906	3,504	116	146
Garlic	Lb.	276	669	18	42
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	2,921	3,286	128	99
Onions	Lb.	1	0	b/	0
Peas, except cowpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	185	683	5	17
Green or unripe	Lb.	0	3	0	b/
Potatoes, white	Lb.	2,706	658	55	8

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1940. and 1941- Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	119,865	106,510	2,412	2,779
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	7	1	b/	b/
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	23,086	38,622	178	354
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	32	5	10	2
Peas	Lb.	5	0	b/	0
Tomatoes	Lb.	1,325	69	66	3
Argols, Tartar, and wine lees, crude.	Lb.	8,567	9,357	788	1,581
Wines	Gal.	818	551	1,981	1,301
Total principal supplementary ..				151,925	244,636
Other supplementary				10,544	12,925
Total supplementary				162,469	257,561
COMPLEMENTARY					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	17,873	4,305	45,998	12,013
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond.	Lb.	27,843	65,655	6,267	15,106
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	18,396	18,072	10,242	10,433
Coffee	Lb.	637,937	329,402	34,945	34,556
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	295,161	185,691	12,957	11,774
Tea	Lb.	31,305	38,944	6,690	11,814
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (comp.)..		d/	d/	5,890	4,413
Oils, essential and dist. (comp.)..		d/	d/	1,665	2,906
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	22,465	49,582	3,302	6,392
Fibers, unmd.: (Ton of 2,240 lb.)..					
Kapok	Ton	3	5	639	1,032
Manila or abaca	Ton	21	41	1,712	5,634
Sisal and henequen	Ton	48	65	3,944	5,185
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	19,692	24,073	3,915	4,978
Guayule	Lb.	2,666	3,262	240	339
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	641,384	776,811	111,328	144,572
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	663,742	804,146	115,483	149,889
Total principal complementary				249,734	271,147
Other complementary				2,399	2,693
Total complementary				252,133	273,840
Total supplementary				162,469	257,561
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				414,602	531,401
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				841,497	1,096,071

a/ Corrected to December 22, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, January-October
and October, 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-October		October	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
Pork, cured:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Bacon and sides	Lb.	13,643	53,933	456	35,809
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	15,689	41,117	630	4,006
Total pork, cured	Lb.	29,332	95,050	1,086	39,815
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	178,783	308,010	10,198	56,583
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,351	836	39	50
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	37,314	13,675	5,486	5,609
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	170	442	8	172
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	6,250	26,537	1,183	1,237
Milled, including brown, etc..	Lb.	261,816	326,933	23,833	43,198
Flour, meal and polish	Lb.	34	268	25	3
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	888	11	2	b/
Wheat-					
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	13,528	10,961	1,283	1,527
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196lb.)	Bbl.	3,135	3,792	521	253
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples c/	Bu.	1,088	679	144	186
Pears	Lb.	20,645	16,449	3,579	4,472
Oranges	Box	3,074	3,420	229	288
Grapefruit	Box	645	629	69	30
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	5,243	3,824	435	238
Apricots	Lb.	5,029	7,079	253	1,361
Prunes	Lb.	56,028	88,003	4,898	26,986
Raisins	Lb.	35,290	105,111	4,137	11,903
Canned pears	Lb.	14,948	4,750	444	2,705
Tobacco, leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	147,789	196,957	7,443	52,648
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	24,445	8,592	260	1,004
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	17,874	17,079	698	2,933
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	190,108	222,628	8,401	56,585
Cotton, excluding linters(500 lb.)	Bale	3,561	979	207	169

a/ Corrected to December 22, 1941.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural products,
January-October and October, 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-October		October	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each.	No.	100	98	3	3
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each.	No.	280	344	32	34
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes...	No.	8	10	1	1
Other cattle	No.	145	174	27	57
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	533	626	63	75
Cattle free (for breeding)	No.	11	13	2	2
Hogs (except for breeding)...	Lb.	1,554	8,999	b/	2
Butter	Lb.	1,002	2,183	91	481
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	5,210	980	389	18
Cheddar	Lb.	457	330	14	b/
Other cheese	Lb.	22,322	16,277	1,690	1,061
Total Cheese	Lb.	28,289	17,587	2,093	1,079
Eggs and egg products, dried...	Lb.	2,369	2,025	350	288
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	1	12	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	9,434	30,245	3,513	4,111
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	54,207	76,554	3,405	8,734
Pork, fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,452	10,357	376	32
Hams, shoulders, and bacon...	Lb.	1,672	1,185	36	2
Tallow	Lb.	976	18,231	187	330
Wool, unmanufactured <u>c/</u>	Lb.	162,443	525,961	25,862	36,691
Grains:					
Corn	(56 lb.) Bu.	1,240	644	282	38
Oats	(32 lb.) Bu.	10,084	5,963	404	60
Rye	(56 lb.) Bu.	2	9,111	1	326
Wheat <u>d/</u>	(60 lb.) Bu.	269	5,510	9	81
Barley malt	Lb.	42,784	32,827	3,790	2,595
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	498,988	476,817	53,723	41,295
Flaxseed	(56 lb.) Bu.	9,964	13,224	704	1,862
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	296,047	323,654	36,157	25,112
Palm oil	Lb.	196,716	264,755	14,312	41,854
Perilla oil	Lb.	10,198	5,243	1,613	222
Tung oil	Lb.	95,281	34,634	4,414	8,740
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000lb.)	Ton	2,579	3,222	192	224
Molasses	Gal.	235,939	344,169	17,774	24,851

a/ Corrected to December 22, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, adjusted for seasonal variation, October 1941 with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	October			1941					
	1938	1939	1940	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	January 1924 - December 1929 = 100								
EXPORTS									
All agricultural commodities <u>a/</u> ..	52	63	23	37	41	54	46	48	59
Cotton fiber, including linters.....	40	76	17	18	20	19	24	24	14
All commodities except cotton..	64	51	29	56	60	86	66	70	101
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	128	41	14	85	59	120	88	49	93
Fruits.....	117	118	23	97	60	73	47	50	51
Wheat and wheat flour.....	28	22	21	32	19	18	15	27	20
Grains, other than wheat and flour.....	88	85	79	39	31	48	40	37	97
Pork, cured.....	21	14	5	3	37	42	31	46	162
Lard, including neutral.....	36	32	17	15	31	98	81	78	96
IMPORTS									
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u> ..	90	107	118	159	138	136	131	107	129
Complementary <u>c/</u>	95	123	135	180	140	134	116	89	128
Supplementary <u>c/</u>	83	86	96	132	136	139	150	130	130
Sugar.....	89	82	80	100	93	71	68	57	101
Supplementary except sugar....	81	88	102	143	153	165	182	157	141
Wool, excluding free for carpets.....	56	117	304	500	686	740	579	631	431
Hides and skins.....	65	70	83	134	120	120	148	124	162
Dairy products.....	65	110	20	26	16	27	26	19	15
Vegetable oils and oilseeds..	116	87	91	93	82	99	124	139	124
Grains, grain products, and feeds.....	67	101	109	214	143	127	422	115	84
Tobacco, leaf.....	77	79	87	83	82	95	92	96	90

a/ Based on 74 classifications.

b/ Based on 122 classifications.

c/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.